

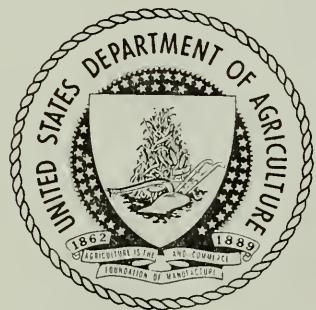
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**FORESTRY'S
PLACE in Conservation
Department
Programs;**

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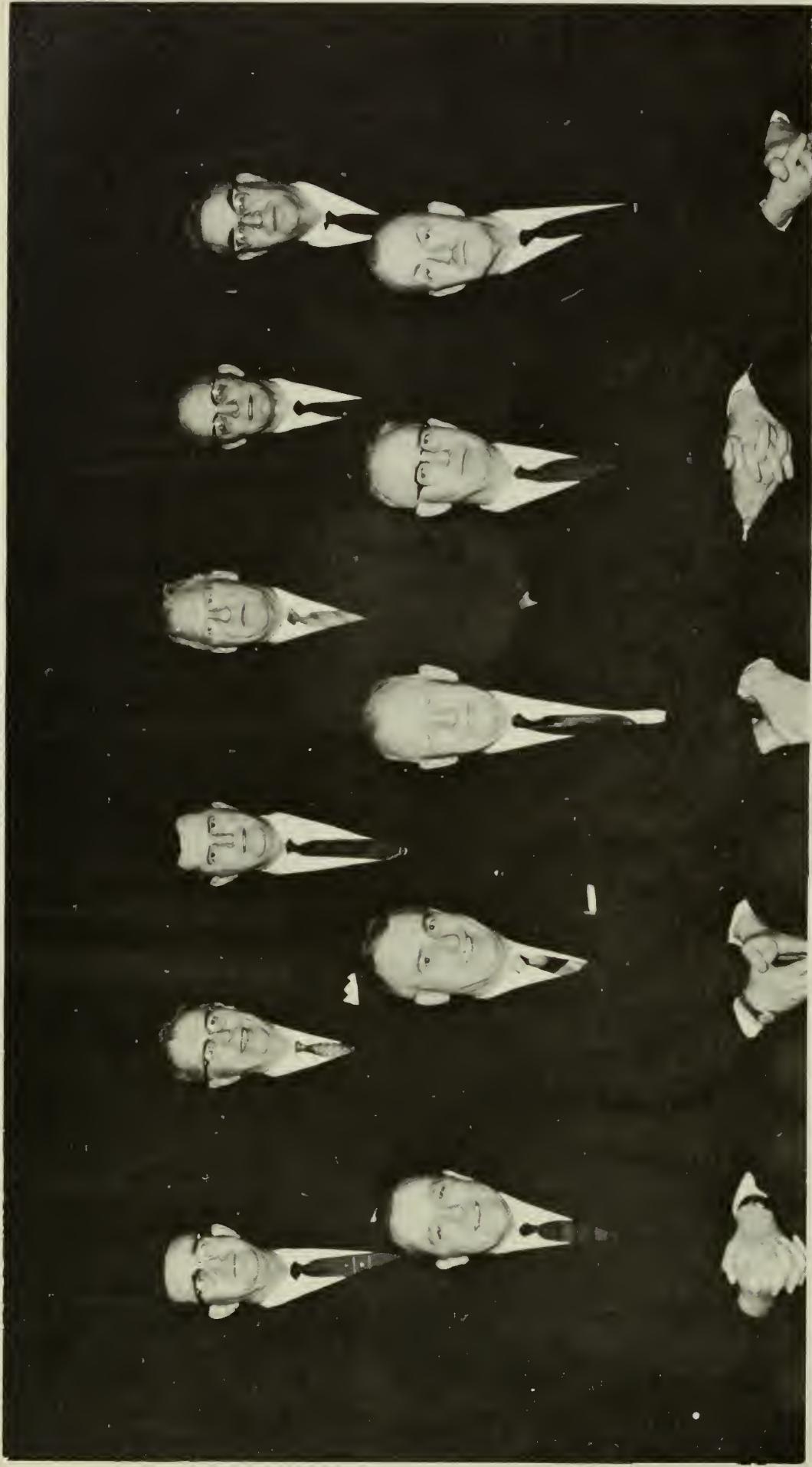
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JULY 10 1963

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a summary of

Conservation Directors - State Foresters
U. S. Forest Service Meeting
North Central Region
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 1962



CONSERVATION DIRECTORS

Front Row - Left to Right

D. E. Foltz, Indiana; L. P. Voigt, Wisconsin; Dr. George Selke, Asst. to
Secretary of Agriculture, Washington D.C.; H. B. Eagon, Ohio; G. E. Eddy,
Michigan

Back Row - Left to Right

G. G. Powers, Iowa; M.M. Nelson, Reg. Forester, USFS, Milwaukee; W.E. Towell,
Michigan

FOREWORD

"Forestry's Place in Conservation Department Programs" was the theme of the combined Conservation Directors-State Foresters' Meeting held in Milwaukee on January 31 and February 1, 1962. This meeting, incorporating Conservation Department Directors, set a precedent in the North Central Region.

Participants at the meeting represented the following:

Seven Conservation Directors and nine State Foresters--Region 9
Regional Forester, with staff members--Region 9
Office of the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service (William J. Stahl)
The Agriculture Stabilization & Conservation Service
Extension Service
Soil Conservation Service
Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin
Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minnesota
Central States Forest Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio
Container Corporation of America (Ed Hall)

The guest of honor, Dr. George A. Selke, gave the principal address when the Region 9 Fire Committee Meeting augmented the Conservation Directors-State Foresters' Meeting at a banquet on Wednesday evening, January 31.

The State Foresters from Michigan and North Dakota, and personnel of the Division of State & Private Forestry, Region 9, were responsible for planning and conducting this meeting.

STATE FORESTERS

Front Row - Left to Right

C. N. Nelson, No. Dakota; E. E. Nuuttila, Illinois; P. J. St. Amant,
USFS-S&PF, Milwaukee; M. A. Ellerhoff, Iowa; W. C. Palmer (Acting),
Indiana

Back Row - Left to Right



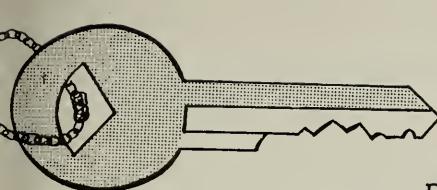
ADDRESS
by
Dr. George A. Selke
Assistant to Secretary of Agriculture

At the federal, state, and local levels we must intermesh and correlate our efforts to use our bountiful resources in the best interests of the people.

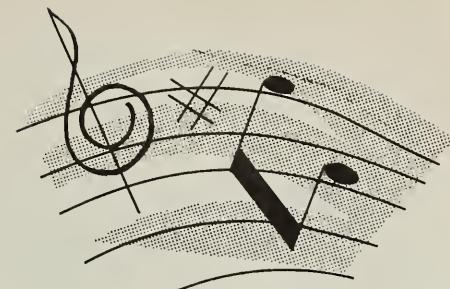
The results of research should be used to settle the problems affecting all conservation activities. All phases of these activities should be coordinated to bring the best, long-range results. We will do it with knowledge.

Decisions have to be made on knowledge. Through knowledge, through the practice of multiple-use management, we learned to make better use of land resources to produce more for the people of our nation.

People sometimes think that public-land areas belong to governmental agencies, and not to the people. Perhaps some forest land should be in parks, some park lands should be in forests. The people have always had, and will always have, priority over agencies. The betterment of our people, accruing from the utilization of land resources--not the honor and glory of an agency--predetermines our total aims in conservation.



KEYNOTE ADDRESS
by
M. M. "Red" Nelson
Regional Forester, Region 9



On public land in the North Central Region we, the U. S. Forest Service, and you, Conservation Directors and State Foresters, have an obligation, and the opportunity, to see that this land contributes most effectively toward satisfying the demands of an increasing population.

The U. S. Forest Service is responsible for managing National Forest lands under the principle of multiple use. Conservation departments have the same responsibility for state lands; and the responsibility of leadership in the management of private forest lands in each state.

Increasing pressures put upon us by the increasing population in our area, for hunting, fishing, recreation, wood, and water make our management of the public lands particularly vital.

Recreation programs being developed by the states, and by the U.S. Forest Service, are examples of measures planned to meet this ever-growing demand. Private lands are being posted against the sportsman at an alarming rate; and the denial of access to water areas, and recreation areas, is becoming a serious problem in meeting recreational demands. State and national forests, which are public lands, have a vital function in this recreation program...now, and in the future.

Recreation, fish and game are not the only products our forest lands, public and private, must always provide---they must also produce enough timber to fulfill our contribution toward the nation's present and future demand for wood products---another demand that is continually increasing.

Progressive forest management and protection from fire, insects and disease are necessary if the wood-using industries are to survive. Active cooperative efforts by all forest managers and users of forest resources are going to be needed more than ever if we are to supply the needs of our rapidly expanding population. Close working relations with Agricultural Conservation Programs, Extension Foresters, Soil Conservation Service, Soil Conservation Districts and industry are necessary to get the big job done.

The increasing demand for outdoor recreation, increasing pressure on public hunting and fishing areas, and the ever-constant necessity of supplying timber now, and later, are becoming more and more important. These are demands and needs. They can be met best by well-managed forests...one of the first steps in developing a permanent, multiple-use program.

Public land managers must see to it that these lands are managed efficiently to produce multiple benefits for the people; and thus provide maximum benefit to the States, Region, and Nation.



MULTIPLE USE OF FOREST AREAS

by

Glen G. Powers

Director - Iowa Conservation Commission

In Iowa space is a problem. Less than 3% of the surface area of the state is in either state or federal ownership. Iowa's population is fairly heavy and the demands for recreational areas will be ever on the increase. Taking the above into consideration, a complete analysis of present state lands was made. It was evident that considerable space was available in state-owned forest areas for multiple-use development. These lands had been acquired for forestry purposes. Future plans called for selling good forestry practices to the private landowners.

After considerable thought, investigation and discussion, it was decided that by the use of a cooperative plan a great deal of space could be provided for recreation and wildlife, and still not stray too far from our primary forestry program.

An action committee was appointed, consisting of the Superintendents of Game, Fish and Parks, with the State Forester as the Chairman.

This committee started work almost immediately. The Paint Creek Unit of the Yellow River Forest was selected and an over-all plan was developed. A work program was designed with each committee member contributing funds, personnel, and equipment from his Section. The prepared plans and the particular area were examined by the State Board of Control, State Natural Resources Council, Legislative Committees, and most important, the State Budget and Financial Control Committee---which holds the purse strings. The above boards and committees were generous and supplied the funds and support necessary to activate the project.

Now, to point out a few of the interesting events during the development of the project. The Fisheries Section saw the need for stream improvement and access. Parks Section selected recreation areas, the Game Section, by use of the information gathered in the cruise by the Forestry Staff, were able to plan areas for wildlife improvement.

Today the Multiple-Use Project is well under way in this scenic part of Iowa.

The benefits derived are threefold:

1. Citizens of the State are getting a wide-open outdoor recreation area with a variety of activities.
2. By starting a multiple-use project with a cooperative program, a high-quality job was under way immediately.
3. Section Heads in this Department enjoyed their first multiple-use project and cooperative program. The cooperative attitude and the friendly competition that existed were a boost to morale. They learned to work together, within the Commission, as well as with other branches of the State Government.



OUTLOOK FOR COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

by

Paul J. St. Amant

Chief, Division of State & Private Forestry, Region 9

Protection from fire is basic to the full development of the resources of all forest lands. Private and state lands in the North Central Region requiring protection total 78,000,000 acres---94% of which is now receiving protection. This is good, but not good enough. Much remains to be done in fire prevention; and more efficient fire suppression methods are required to reduce the large annual destruction on our forest properties. Intensification of rural fire defense plans, better law enforcement, and new approaches to fire prevention and suppression will assist all land managers in providing better protection for their lands.

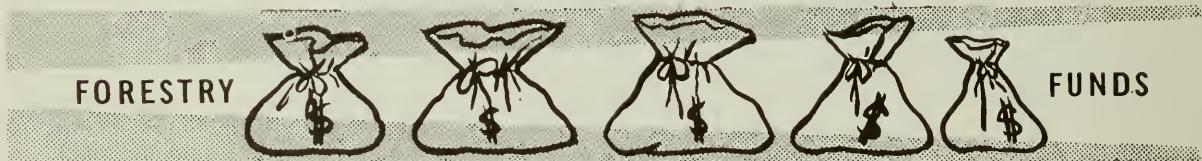
We are spending over \$8,000,000 yearly in fire protection activities, but are still burning over 131,000 acres annually. More effort to reduce this loss will pay large dividends.

Sixty-eight percent of all state and county-owned commercial forest lands, and 17% of all private commercial forest lands in this nation, are within the nine states of the North Central Region. The proper management of these lands is a distinct challenge to the Region's land managers. Seventy-three percent of the total commercial forest land in these states is in private ownership

Private landowner assistance is our joint responsibility...and the job is a large one. One million owners of small woodlands and 12,000 primary processors are involved in managing forest properties for future populations.

Less than 10% of the job has been done by industry, consultants and public agencies during the past 10-12 years. At that rate of progress, we cannot complete the job in less than forty-five years. More money and more manpower are needed to shorten the time to 20 years.

We should: review our problems; utilize our time and available funds more efficiently by better job analysis; urge new or revised legislation; disseminate better information and education; and seek more cooperation with allied agencies and industry. We should start now to be ready for enlarged programs on the horizon.



FINANCING STATE FORESTRY PROGRAMS

by
O. A. Alderman
State Forester - Ohio Division of Forestry

In 1949, a bill to create the Department of Natural Resources was passed in Ohio. The Department is made up of seven divisions, all responsible to a Director who is a member of the Governor's cabinet. Each department is in competition for funds with every other department. Operating as a Division in a Department virtually ended direct contact with the Director of Finance and members of the Legislature.

Under these circumstances a rotary-fund account is very useful for carrying out a program. The Division has been an advocate of rotary funds for many years; this permits the use of operating receipts to assist meeting operating expenses.

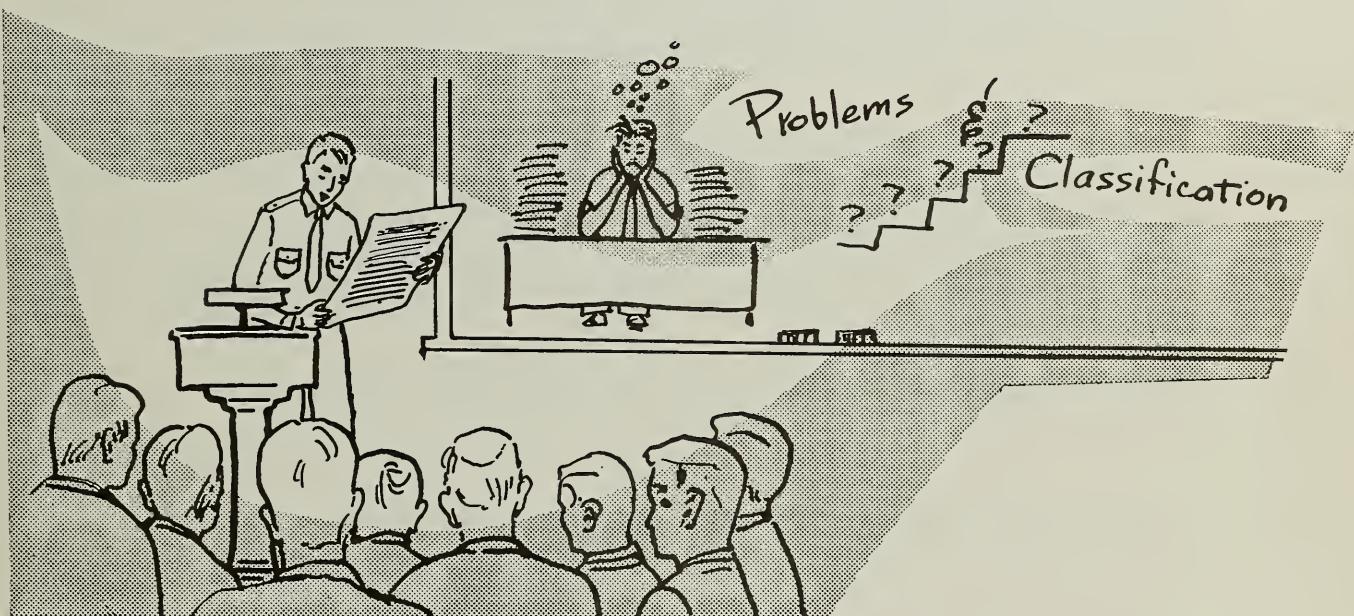
Such an account is of great value in the management of public finance. The funds do not lapse at the end of the year; consequently, there is no urge to spend hastily and perhaps unwisely.

The fund may be easier to establish if some provision is made for sharing the income with the counties.

The amount of income earned for such an account not only attracts public interest, but is also an incentive for management personnel to better their own income record year after year.

Income from the sale of nursery stock, forest products, and other receipts can be placed in the account. This can result in an added incentive to do more income-type project work on State lands.

Another morale builder and an appropriation stretcher, which has not been mentioned, is a good work plan with a detailed budget. These are also a must for good financial management.



PERSONNEL PROBLEMS AND CLASSIFICATION

by

Earl Adams, Deputy Director
Minnesota Division of Forestry

The Minnesota State Division of Forestry is typical of most large forestry organizations. Primary jobs are fire control, $41\frac{1}{2}\%$; and timber management, 43% , on 4,850,000 acres of state lands. The remaining work load is divided between other cooperative programs, insect and disease control, ACP, nurseries, and Youth Conservation Commission camp programs.

The Division was reorganized in 1956-1957. Originally developed as functional staff, which proved inefficient due to duplication, it decided to adopt a modified line and staff organization without being able to set up new job classifications. This was to keep within existing Civil Service classifications which did not always fit the new type organization. Incumbent personnel did not always fit the new jobs.

The Division now has centralized control at all levels. The Division staff is grouped into two sections:

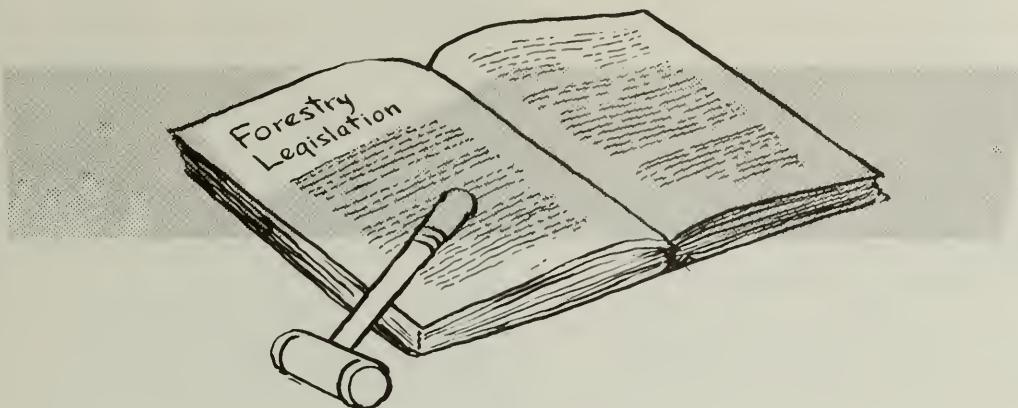
State Land Management
Cooperative Forestry

The field organization is divided into four regions, and eighteen administrative areas. Line of authority goes from State Forester to Regional Forester to Area Forester to District Ranger. The central staff works through the Regional Foresters to handle policy-making functions for program assignments.

Under this organization, a complete work load analysis showed that:

1. Redistribution of personnel was needed on some ranger districts.
2. Each area required one Assistant Area Forester.
3. Some administrative personnel were doing Ranger work.
4. Some work area readjustments were needed.

Based on these studies, the Division is now making long-range plans to distribute personnel, readjust district boundaries, and rewrite job classifications. State Civil Service is now reclassifying all positions administering forestry programs. Some positions are to be reclassified and new ones established. Provision is made for Civil Service examinations for forestry trainee classes. Favorable action is expected by the State Civil Service Board at its next meeting. Later, the Division plans to set up separate classification in Assistant Area Forester jobs and make other changes in top positions.



NEW LEGISLATION

by

M. A. Ellerhoff, State Forester
Iowa Conservation Commission

Iowa's forestry program received only minor recognition prior to the legislative session just concluded. The last Legislature was good to Forestry as it provided for an expanded Cooperative Forest Management program; and it added funds for Forestry Capital Improvement projects. This was done while funds for allied programs were being reduced.

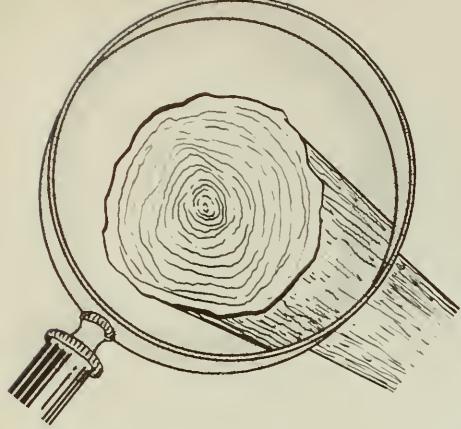
Favorable treatment of the forestry program was attributed to several factors: the Department has a Director who believes the State of Iowa should improve its over-all forestry program; the Conservation Commission has a Chairman who is a graduate forester; and a plentiful supply of cheap labor supplied by the prison labor program on the Yellow River State Forest.

These factors, and the efforts of the Conservation Commission working and planning with State Committees produced a more favorable legislative atmosphere.

The Conservation Commission discussed with the Budget and Financial Control Committee of the Legislature, and the members of the Board of Control, the possibility of effecting closer working relations. A tour of northeast Iowa was agreed upon as a step in this direction. The Forestry Section organized a tour by bus and boat to specific areas.

In the Yellow River Forest, the work of the Forestry Section was explained. Multiple use was stressed and demonstrated through visits to recreational areas. A fisheries crew demonstrated stocking of a trout stream. The cooperation given by Fisheries, Game, Park and Waters Sections contributed much to the success of the tour and appreciation of multiple use.

A contributing factor in enhancing legislative appreciation of Forestry needs was the inclusion of all senators and representatives from northeastern Iowa. Their reactions were favorable. Good friends were made. Forestry needs good friends.



A CONSERVATION DIRECTOR'S VIEWS ON FORESTRY
IN CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS

by

William E. Towell, Director
Missouri Conservation Commission

The rising prominence of technically trained foresters in the field of state conservation programs is evident. Colorado, South Dakota, Minnesota, California, New York, as well as Missouri, have Directors who are foresters. Nationally, the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service and a Regional Director are also foresters. The experience of foresters is a big help in land management. A Director should first of all be an administrator. He should also make sure that if he has had special training, it should not prejudice his judgment. He has to remember that his primary objective is management for all the interests of the public, taking into consideration that it must be done within the bounds of sound land management, not only for the present but also for the future.

It must be recognized that the success of fish and game programs depends in its broad sense upon the influence of good land management--forestry programs in particular.

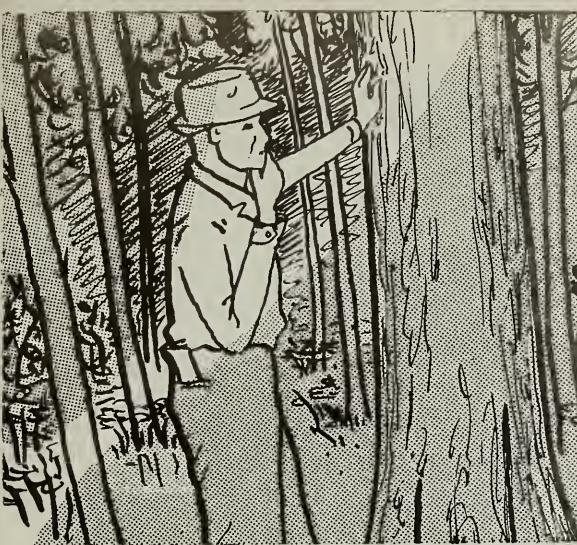
In Missouri, what is done with forest lands directly affects wildlife habitat. Forest fire protection has done more for game than anything else. Fire protection has improved deer habitat, and they have returned. It resulted in more mature stands of timber that led to a phenomenal increase in wild turkeys due to improvement in their range.

Forestry activities, such as tree planting, timber cutting in farm woodlands, tree thinnings, and harvests on state and federal lands, improve game habitats and streamflows.

Forest lands today are the largest remaining "open" areas of land available for public hunting and recreation use. The increasing demands of expanding populations will require that forest areas continue to be open to the public.

In Missouri, the importance of forests is recognized by dedicating a substantial part of hunting and fishing license money to forestry. The need for managed forests is recognized because of their beneficial effects resulting in better soil fertility, better habitats, better streamflows, less erosion and less siltation.

The complete integration of all phases of conservation is vital. Cooperation between biologists, foresters, law enforcement officials and recreationists is necessary, and vital, to the success of an integrated conservation program.



STATE FORESTERS' RESPONSIBILITIES
IN DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST AREAS

by

John A. Beale, State Forester
Wisconsin Conservation Department

Responsibility for development of forest areas is spelled out to the Wisconsin State Forester by statute, Conservation Commission policy, and recommendations of advisory groups.

In carrying out the over-all program for forest development, determination of the resources to be managed is imperative. The formulation of a basic forest management plan stems from a forest inventory to determine a record of volume, species, size, condition and location, needs for reforestation, stand improvement and protection. The State Forester, in reviewing the results of the inventory, must act to carry out plans that will result in improvement of the forest resource.

Adequate prevention, detection and suppression programs involving fires, insects and diseases must be properly maintained to protect the forest resource. It is the responsibility of the State Forester to strive for the lowest acreage losses caused by these destructive enemies.

Encouragement in developing good woodland management of private lands is an important duty of the State Forester. He also has the obligation to provide sufficient nursery stock and planting equipment at a reasonable cost to hasten the reforestation program, utilizing all available means of communication to tell the forestry story. He is obligated to provide trained foresters to carry out the dictates of the statutes regarding forestry operation and development.

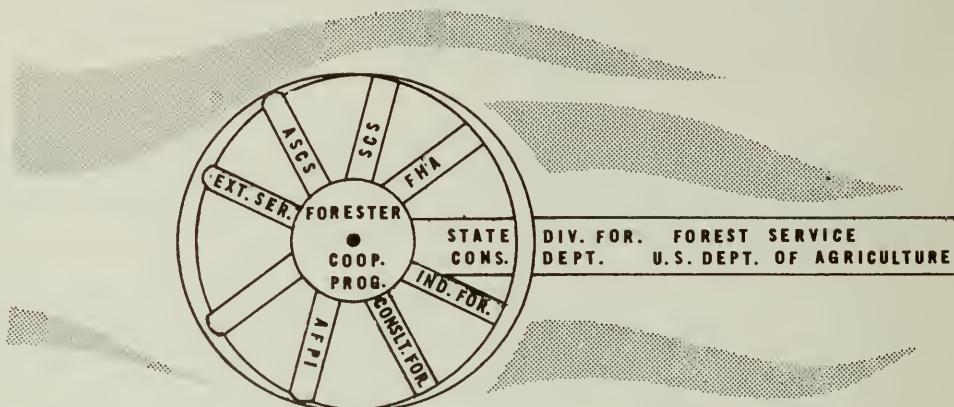
The State Forester must assist in utilization and marketing problems encountered by the primary and secondary processors within the state. He also encourages and conducts research to improve forestry methods; and disseminates the resultant information to residents of the state. The establishment of an advisory committee to recommend policy concerned with statewide forestry development is important.

The State Forester should see to it that state-owned forest areas are managed for timber production primarily, yet give consideration to all other land resources and uses, such as recreation, wildlife, fisheries and water.

Above all, there must be close working relationships with other agencies associated with public and private land use, such as the U. S. Forest Service, SCS, ASCS, county boards and zoning committees.

He is responsible to the Legislature in keeping it informed on forestry needs and possible new or revised legislation.

The part played by the State Forester in development of the resources is often a behind-the-scenes role, a fact not too well known or understood by the public. His duties and responsibilities as stated, help him to perform an invaluable service in making the public aware of the forestry resources of the state.



FOREST SERVICE COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS WITH STATES

by

Bernie Stout

Division of State and Private Forestry, Region 9

Sixty percent of the commercial forest land in the North Central Region is owned by 1,140,000 small-acreage private owners. Forest product marketing assistance can help sell management assistance and multiple-use benefits to these owners. Cooperative programs are designed to work with 12,000 primary processors, and with the land-owners, for they constitute the major forest management problem in the area.

The Service Forester is the hub of State-Federal cooperative forest management programs in the State, namely, Cooperative Forest Management, Small Watersheds, Reforestation, and Forest Pest Control. He is advised, guided and backstopped by his State Division of Forestry and the U. S. Forest Service.

Service foresters who depend only on their own direct contacts with owners and operators will have a program about as weak as a wheel with one spoke. Strengthening spokes can be added by close, two-way working relationships with allied groups and agencies, i.e., Extension Service, Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, Soil Conservation Service and Districts, Farmers Home Administration, industrial foresters, consultant foresters, and American Forest Products Industries.

The spirit of cooperation is the key approach to solving the small woodland management problem in all states.



INDUSTRIAL DIVIDENDS AND POTENTIALS FROM FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH

by

C. C. Bell, Assistant to the Director
Forest Products Laboratory
U.S. Forest Service

The maintenance and expansion of a healthy and profitable forest products industry in any forestry-related area are of major concern to public service employees. Lacking such an industry, our state and federal tax base would be reduced and there would be little demand for timber or an incentive to grow it. Our forestry programs for all practical purposes would be limited only to recreation, and to wildlife and watershed protection.

Forest products in the United States in 1960 were valued at approximately seventeen billion dollars. Of this total, about \$3.7 billion, or over 20 percent, was produced in the North Central Region.

The Forest Products Laboratory has made distinguished contributions to forest products research. Other important contributions have come from State universities, State Agricultural Experiment Stations, industry, private laboratories, U.S. Forest Service, Central States and Lake States Forest Experiment Stations, and their respective Field Research Centers.

What are some of the contributions of the Forest Products Laboratory to industry? One of the brightest involving this region is the discovery and development of the hardwood semichemical pulping process. This process has two advantages. First, it is a hardwood process and has created a substantial market for small and low-quality hardwood trees of all species and sizes, including material removed from timber stand improvement operations. Second, it is a high-yield process, yielding up to 70 or 80 percent in contrast to yields up to 50 percent or less for the older sulfite and sulfate processes. In 1960, 50 mills in the United States were using the semichemical process to produce two million tons of pulp. Seventeen of them, which produce nearly 40 percent of the total semichemical pulp, are located in this region.

The discovery of the chlorinated phenols, another contribution of the Laboratory, has stimulated the production and use of pentachlorophenol as a wood preservative. Penta, today, is used as a preservative in

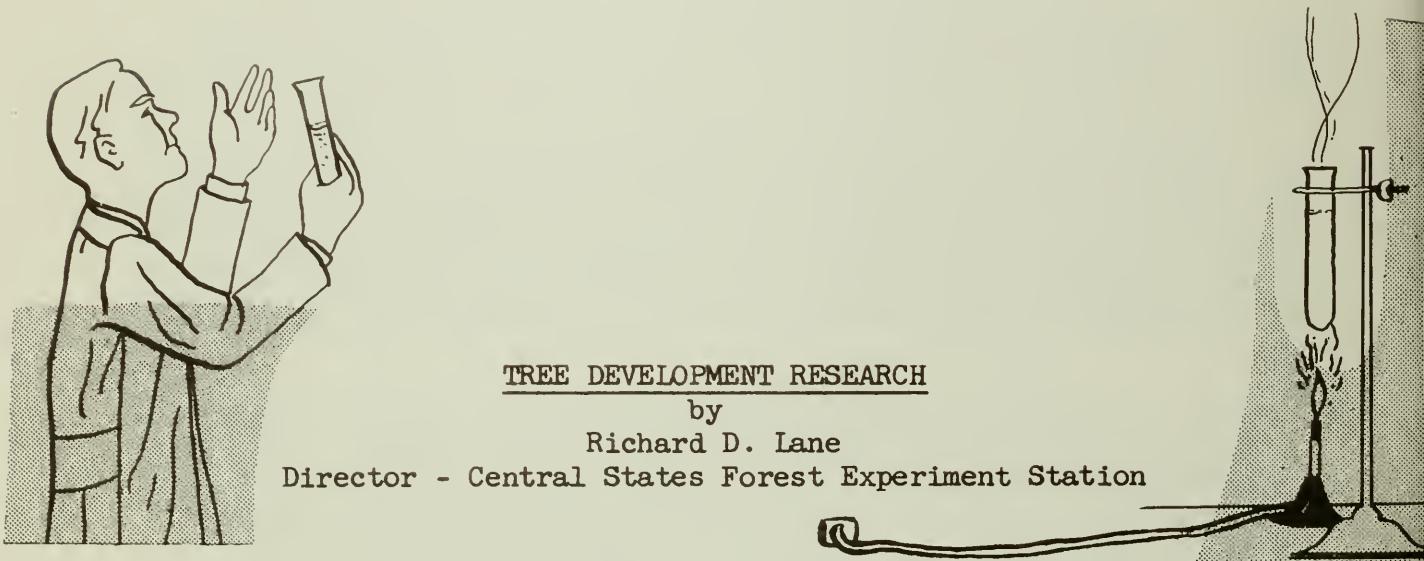
most of the 385 treating plants in the United States. About 25 percent of the treating is done in the states of this region.

Invention of the internal fan dry kiln has made possible greatly improved drying speed, quality and uniformity. It also substantially expanded the lumber species that can be dried satisfactorily, direct from the saw. About 12,000 kilns in the United States are currently based on the internal fan principle. Some 2,000 of these are operated in the North Central Region, drying about 3 billion board feet of lumber per year.

Development of the stressed-cover system of roof, wall, and floor construction is another contribution by the Laboratory. About 75 percent of the 150,000 prefabricated houses produced annually use this public patented stressed-cover, or stressed-skin, system. Their delivered value is approximately 650 million dollars. Over one-half are fabricated in this region, with Indiana and Ohio the principal producers.

There are many other possibilities of industrial potentials, from current research, which can provide industrial value in the future.

Research now in progress at the Laboratory will have considerable effect on forestry programs in the future. Forest products research is continuing to play its part in helping to maintain a progressive and prosperous forest products industry.



TREE DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

by

Richard D. Lane

Director - Central States Forest Experiment Station

Forest genetics research activities are increasing in industry, universities, and the Forest Service. Laboratories are now located at Placerville, California; Gulfport, Mississippi; and Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

The objective of this research is to locate, breed, propagate, and make available, superior trees.

Superior trees are superior in growth, in form, in wood density, in pest resistance; or in combinations of several superior characteristics.

To reach this objective, four kinds of research are now under way at the Lake States and Central States Experiment Stations. These are:

1. Variation and Selection

Trees having the desired characteristics are selected and used as a seed source.

2. Inheritance

Parent trees are tested to determine whether their superior characteristics are inherited or induced by environment. Wood density is a good index to certain properties, such as modulus of rupture, mechanical strength, and pulp yield. Fiber length is important in pulpwood. Gelatinous fibers detract from veneer quality.

3. Breeding

Controlled pollination is used in developing progeny from superior trees. Low-dosage X-rays are being used, without harmful effects, to determine whether seed is filled or unfilled. Hybrids are being evaluated and compared with parent stock.

4. Application

Results of completed, and in-progress research, are being put to use. Both Experiment Stations are working closely with private interests, state foresters, state experiment stations, and National Forest personnel, to establish seed production areas and seed orchards. Seed production areas are natural stands, or existing plantations, selected and managed specifically for seed production. Seed orchards are stands planted expressly for the production of genetically superior seed.

A total of 48 seed production areas, producing shortleaf, white, red, and loblolly pine, and white spruce, yellow poplar, and northern red oak have been established in Region 9.

Planting stock from parent trees, whose offspring have been carefully evaluated, are now being used to establish seed orchards for the production of superior yellow poplar and black walnut trees.

Forest genetics research offers outstanding opportunities here in the Midwest. Forest Service research is stepping up efforts to exploit these opportunities fully. The fine cooperation given by the State Conservation Departments and State Forester organizations is contributing materially to the success of the program.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOREST SURVEY PROJECT
TO STATE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

by

M. B. Dickerman (James Morgan)
Director - Lake States Forest Experiment Station



The Forest Survey began in 1928 with the establishment of the federal forest experiment stations. It has been under way in the Lake States since 1933, and in the Central States since 1946. Since 1954, the survey for the Lake States and Central States has been administered from St. Paul, headquarters of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station.

Survey data are used by communities and agencies in economic development plans, such as the Rural Areas Development Program, and are used as basic resource data upon which industries determine their plant location. The data influence research in marketing, quality and growth studies, and fire control risks. It is used in National Wood Supply planning, on a nationwide basis.

The survey is also used as a means for determining new forest measurement methods. The testing of new techniques has made possible improved inventory procedures.

Reports have been issued in layman and technical forms for all size areas; from single counties to broad regions.

Surveys are accomplished through the cooperation of state and federal forestry agencies. Some states, because of special financial assistance, have more intensive surveys than others. Some states are being surveyed a second time. In several states, a third survey is either scheduled or in progress. The survey plan is designed to gather data on 10-year intervals.

Methods are improving and speeding up with the use of new techniques and equipment. Basic information gathered for national purposes, and locally important information, is also collected as is desired by cooperators.

Analysis and interpretation of trends are done at the Research Station. These include comparisons of cut with growth, and other information which is useful in interpreting the results of the survey data.

Prior to the actual surveys, additional help is needed from states on timber-cut figures, financial aid and planning. States can use the survey data to good advantage by combining it with local information, and distributing it through local publicity channels.

Improvement of surveys is expected with standardized terms, concepts and methods in gathering data. The main objective is obtaining comparable data for state and unit reports.

Cooperating survey activities make for better relations between the survey and various state forestry agencies. This in turn helps all agencies to do a better job in research as well as in action programs.



THE ROLE OF EXTENSION IN STATE FORESTRY PROGRAMS

by
Les Bell
Extension Forester, Michigan

The Cooperative Extension Service is a federal, state and county system of education for adults and youth. It maintains cooperative relationships with all government and private agencies and organizations having responsibility and interest in the same field, that of education.

An extension office is established in practically every county in the United States, staffed with from one to as many as 20 educational specialists in the fields of Agriculture, Home Economics and Mechanical Arts. These offices are advised by subject-matter specialists (e.g., Extension Foresters) some on a district basis, others stationed at the Land Grant Universities, as well as a small federal staff of specialists in Washington, D. C.

County extension workers (Extension Agents) are equipped to do mass educational work. They attack the educational job on all fronts by working with individuals, commodity groups, trade associations, farm organizations, public agencies, churches, youth groups, civic clubs, industries and other media.

How does the Extension Service fit into a State Forestry Program? The extension job in State forestry programs is to work with people. The purpose in most cases is to give people a better life through the wise management of the forest resource. In private land forestry the support of the public, and further education to motivate the individual owner into action is needed.

When the owner is motivated to action, further education in techniques, methods and principles is needed. Education is one of the keys to success in a forestry program.

Coordination of All Forestry Programs

It is of interest to State Foresters and Conservation Directors that all forestry agencies, forest industries and forestry programs be coordinated within a state. In most states at least eight agencies, seven industrial groups and many private groups are active. Each of these has either a definite program in forestry or an interest in it. Coordination of these groups is properly the function of the State Forester.

To assist in this coordination the State Forester should look to the Cooperative Extension Service where forestry education is concerned. Extension Service has the responsibility, through the Secretary of Agriculture, to conduct the educational work for the agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Through cooperative agreements, the Extension Service has educational responsibility to State Directors of Conservation and State Foresters. Through the use of state and local (county) funds the Cooperative Extension Service has a responsibility to local government, local industries, local organizations and individuals.

The Director of Extension can call on his program specialists to conduct a broad program to reach across the state. For strictly local coverage the county agent may be the proper contact, and working with the local foresters or the Extension Specialist, or both, he may elect to carry out an educational program to accomplish the desired results for the local forestry needs.

Extension Foresters are faced with these problems: Forestry owners are unorganized; county agents have to be trained; and forestry is in competition with other farm programs. There is usually a shortage of forestry specialists in most states, and often, Deans and Directors of Extension cannot provide enough specialists to get the work done.

The Extension Specialist in Forestry is a leader in his field. County agents have to be trained and assisted in planning programs and special events. Written media has to be prepared for many uses. He conducts studies to evaluate programs and provides liaison between the field and research to instigate research programs.

Extension's Role

From what has been said, it is evident that the Cooperative Extension Service has a definite role to play in State Forestry Programs. The success or failure of a State program may depend upon how well the State program is coordinated with other agencies; and in particular, the use that is made of the Cooperative Extension Service.



ACP - PRACTICES AND BENEFITS

by

Kenneth Hoover, Administrator

Wisconsin Agriculture Stabilization & Conservation Service

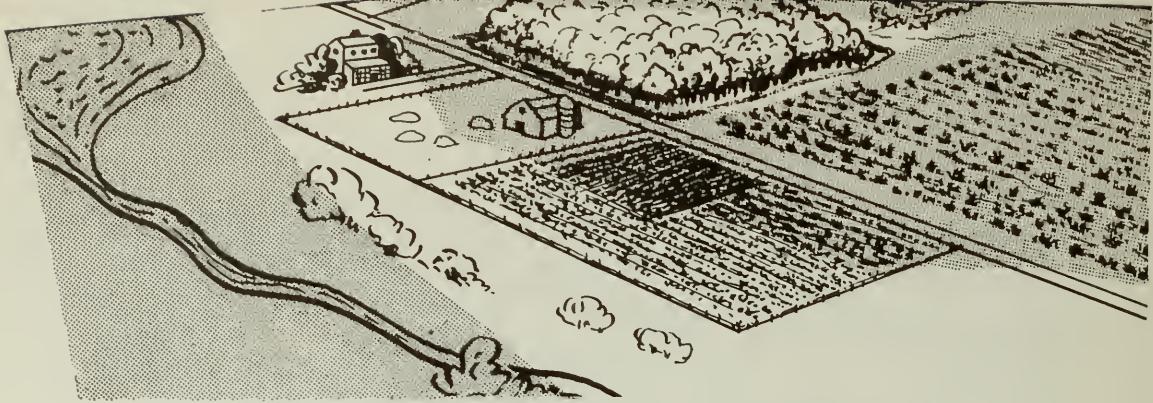
Forestry cost-sharing in Wisconsin under the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) increased during the past 10 years, from less than 1% to more than 8% of total ACP funds. All government agencies combined their efforts to accomplish this.

In 1961, the Wisconsin Conservation Department had surplus nursery stock. ACP originated a purchase order plan to promote sales. About one million trees were sold under this plan. In effect it is a credit system for the purchase of tree seedlings. The plan is to be continued in 1962. It is too early to evaluate the results. An increase in cost-sharing rates this year should encourage tree planting.

Recognizing that ACP practices must be supervised by competent technicians, ASCS committees consistently make the fullest transfers permissible under the 1% agreement procedure through the use of paragraph 206D of the ACPS handbook. This authorizes counties to issue practice approvals in an amount in excess of the county allocation not exceeding 1% of the total state allocation.

Analysis of the 1960 ACP gives these forestry practices statistics. Five thousand six hundred and seventy-five requests were received. Less than 1% (38) were canceled. Needs were approved on $87\frac{1}{2}\%$ (4950). Needs were disapproved on 12% (690). Where needs were approved, 77% properly completed the practice and were certified for payment.

Timber stand improvement could be expanded through issuance of purchase orders for contracted services. The shortage of consulting foresters could be alleviated through training of woodsmen to perform the TSI services following instructions of State Service Foresters. This could be undertaken as a part of the R.A.D. program. A survey is now under way to determine the demands for such service and the interest in such training. This represents an opportunity for increased activity on the ground by woodland owners, as well as providing the Service Forester an opportunity to utilize his time in a more efficient manner.



SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND SOIL CONSERVATION
DISTRICT COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

by

William Lloyd, Woodland Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service

Three principal activities of the Soil Conservation Service call for close cooperation with allied agencies.

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program under PL-566 is one. In this program the SCS cooperates with local organizations and other conservation agencies, both State and Federal, in making and applying comprehensive plans for the improvement of selected watersheds.

A second principal inter-agency cooperative activity of the Service is the National Cooperative Soil Survey. This involves the Land Grant Colleges and agencies administering federal lands. Soil surveys on woodlands are new fields of endeavor. The survey data must be posted to make them useful. The key to solving many baffling problems may lie in an understanding of the basic soil resource.

The third major program of the Soil Conservation Service is the General Conservation Operations as authorized by Public Law 46. Here the Service works with Soil Conservation Districts which are legal subdivisions of State government. The cornerstone of this work is the Conservation Plan developed as a part of the cooperative agreement between the landowner and the District.

The Soil Conservation Service has developed a philosophy which is not often understood by others in working with landowners. In the management of private land, the Service views the landowner as the principal line officer. Those in the technical assistance field are strictly staff officers and hold no line responsibility. No conservation work of lasting consequence will be done unless the landowner is in full agreement with the recommendations.

Conservationists assist the landowner in developing a complete, coordinated conservation plan for the entire farm, including the woodlands. The above-mentioned work complements that of the Service Forester; it sets the stage for him to help the landowner. Our technicians impress upon the landowner what is needed, and at the landowner's request, the Service Forester supplies the technical know-how.

It has been proven that the landowner is more likely to give proper treatment to his woodland if he considers it an integral part of his farm. This is because many of the woodland-management considerations are closely related to other farm activities. Decisions on courses of action must be based not on the woodlands alone, but on the woodlands as part of the total farm.



INDUSTRY AND STATE FORESTRY RELATIONSHIPS

by

Ed Hall, Woodland Manager, Indiana
Container Corporation of America

The relationship between industry and state forestry is not entirely satisfactory. It is not a matter of who is at fault, but of what can be done to correct the situation. The solution rests with the state and industrial foresters in the field, as well as with their administrators.

Are forestry programs headed in the right direction and using the right approach? If cooperative forest management is the objective, then the right approach and direction have been taken. In selling forest management one must rely first and always on cooperation. This includes the landowner, the logger, industry, the forester and forestry agencies.

The owner often has a misconception about what is salable, and the value of his timber. The logger, often the forgotten man, is dissatisfied with the work of the forester and the wishes of the owner, and will refuse to cut marked stands. This may be due to inexperience, ignorance, or all too often because money has been lost on a previously marked cut.

Industrial power made this the greatest nation on earth. An industry dependent upon a renewable resource must be concerned about progress in conservation and wise utilization. Unfortunately, loggers, young as well as old, seem unconcerned about their future wood supply.

Too often, management is confused with regulation, and industry makes no attempt to cooperate with the forester. The forester often takes the same attitude toward industry. This precludes understanding and cooperation.

Foresters must find ways of bringing varied opinions on management and harvesting into agreement. Sustained yield can be applied as a principle of management to prevent undercutting as well as a check against overcutting. It must be proven to industry that each one needs the other.

The allowable cut for any given stand must be an economically operable cut. If the future potential of any site will be damaged by giving the logger an operable cut, the stand should not be offered for sale. Too often, the forester wants to give industry what it cannot use, rather than what it wants. Often what the stand needs is a T.S.I. job, not a commercial cut.

The greatest strides made in forestry are not in reversing the growth-drain ratio, but in the human factor--cooperation. America's wood supply will be secured through CFM, Cooperative Forest Management.



PROGRAM

North Central Region

State Conservation Dept. Directors - State Foresters' Meeting

January 31 - February 1, 1962

Lorraine Room, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Theme: "Forestry's Place in State Conservation Department Programs"

General Program Chairman - Paul J. St. Amant

Wednesday, January 31 - 1:00 P.M.

C. N. Nelson, North Dakota
State Forester
Chairman for Day

Remarks and Announcements

Paul J. St. Amant, S&PF

Welcome

M. M. "Red" Nelson
Regional Forester, R-9

1:30 P.M. Iowa's Multiple-Use Program

Glen Powers, Director, Iowa

2:00 P.M. Discussions

2:15 P.M. Outlook for Cooperative
Programs, Region 9

Paul J. St. Amant, S&PF

2:45 P.M. Discussions

3:00 P.M. Break

3:15 P.M. Panel Discussion - "Forestry & State Legislative Problems"

Moderator - Gerald Eddy, Director of Michigan

Fritz Alderman - Ohio State Forester (Finances)

Ed Lawson - Minn. State Forester (Personnel)
(Presented by Earl Adams, Deputy Director)

Mans Ellerhoff - Iowa State Forester (New Legislation)

4:00 P.M. Discussion from Floor

4:30 P.M. End of 1st Day Session

State Directors' Session - Private

State Foresters' Session - Private

6:00 - 7:00 - Social Hour

7:00 P.M. Banquet - Schroeder Hotel - Loraine Room - Dick Droege - M.C.
Speaker - Dr. George A. Selke - Asst. to the Secretary of Agriculture

Thursday, February 1, 1962 - 8:30 A.M.

Ted Daw, Mich. State Forester
Chairman for Day

Paul J. St. Amant

Announcements

A State Conservation Director's
Views on Forestry in Conser-
vation Department Programs

9:00 A.M. State Foresters' Responsi-
bilities in Development of
Forest Areas

John Beale, Wis. State Forester

9:30 A.M. Forest Service Coop. Programs
for States (Summary)

Bernie Stout, Div. of S&PF, R-9

10:00 A.M. Discussions

10:15 A.M. Break

10:30 A.M. Research Contributions to State
Forestry Activities

Forest Products Lab.
(Utilization)

C. C. Bell

C.S.F.E.S.
(Tree Dev. Research)

Dick Lane

L.S.F.E.S.
(Economics-Forest Survey)

"Dick" Dickerman
(Presented by James T. Morgan)

11:45 A.M. Discussions

12:00 Noon Lunch

1:00 P.M. Allied Agencies Programs Benefiting State Forestry Activities

Extension's Role in State
Forestry Programs

Les Bell, Mich. Ext. Forester

ACP - Practices & Benefits

Ken Hoover, Wis. ASCS State Adm.

SCS - Coop. Activities
SCS & SCD

Bill Lloyd, Milw., Regional
Woodland Conservationist

Industrial & State Forestry
Relationships

Ed Hall, Woodland Mgr., Indiana
Container Corp. of America

2:15 P.M. Discussions

2:45 P.M. Summary

Louis Hermel, Deputy Regional
Forester, R-9

3:00 P.M. Break

3:15 P.M. Meeting with State Foresters
and Directors

Nelson, St. Amant, Hermel

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS-STATE FORESTERS' MEETING
 NORTH CENTRAL REGION, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
 January 31 - February 1, 1962

R O S T E R

ILLINOIS	E. E. Nuuttila Fred Siemert	State Forester Assistant State Forester
INDIANA	Donald E. Foltz Warren C. Palmer	Director Acting State Forester
IOWA	Glen G. Powers M. A. Ellerhoff	Director State Forester
MICHIGAN	G. E. Eddy T. E. Daw	Director State Forester
MINNESOTA	Clarence Prout Earl J. Adams	Commissioner Deputy Director
MISSOURI	William E. Towell Osal B. Capps M. G. Hoyer	Director State Forester Assistant State Forester
NORTH DAKOTA	C. N. Nelson	State Forester
OHIO	Herbert B. Eagon O. A. Alderman	Director State Forester
WISCONSIN	L. P. Voigt John A. Beale Stan W. Welsh	Director State Forester Superintendent, Forest Management Division
SECRETARY'S OFFICE	Dr. George Selke	Assistant to Secretary of Agriculture
CHIEF'S OFFICE	William J. Stahl	Cooperative Fire Control
CENTRAL STATES STATION	R. D. Lane	Director
LAKE STATES STATION	James T. Morgan	Forest Economics Research
FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY	Claude C. Bell	Assistant Director
WAYNE-HOOSIER NATIONAL FOREST	Howard C. Cook	Forest Supervisor

SHAWNEE NATIONAL FOREST	Frank J. Kopecky	Forest Supervisor
AGRICULTURE STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE	Kenneth Hoover	State Administrative Officer Madison, Wisconsin
EXTENSION SERVICE	Lester E. Bell	Extension Forester Michigan
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	Clarence E. Ghormley William Lloyd	Head, Engineering and Work Planning, SCS, Milwaukee Woodland Conservationist SCS, Milwaukee
CONTAINER CORPORATION OF AMERICA	Ed. Hall	Woodland Manager Carthage, Indiana
REGIONAL OFFICE	M. M. Nelson Louis C. Hermel Paul J. St. Amant Richard F. Droege Bernard M. Stout Harold Svensen M. B. Arthur	Regional Forester Deputy Regional Forester Chief, Division of State and Private Forestry Chief, Division of Information & Education Branch Chief, Forest Management Branch Chief, Division of Lands, Recreation and Wildlife Chief, Division of Engineering
ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE	T. F. Kouba James E. Coleman J. K. Brownell S. Daryl Adams) Division of State and Private Forestry

